

# A PROBABLE WAR.

CASE OF McLEOD—DEPUTY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.

The long agony is over. All the quibbles of the lawyers, backed by the influence and opinions of Daniel Webster, have availed him nothing. The Supreme Court of New York has covered the legal pretensions of Daniel Webster, our present English Secretary of State, with shame and mortification; and by its righteous decision exhibited Mr. Forsyth, our Patriotic Secretary under the late Administration, in the light of a learned jurist, and a tripe republican.

The decision was on return of a writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained by McLeod, who had been arrested for the murder of Dr. Charles on the occasion of the outrage on the Caroline, and who claimed for certain reasons his unconditional discharge. One of these reasons was that he was absent at the time of the alleged offence; the other that he acted under the authority of his government. Judge Cowan considered the first plea as not available under the circumstances, and his opinion upon the latter occupies seven closely printed columns of the New York Extra Herald. It is against the application of the prisoner, and directs that he be remanded to the County of Niagara for trial according to law.

The Judges were unanimous upon the subject, and we think that their decision, as expressed by Judge Cowan, is really one of the most unanswerable arguments that has lately emanated from the bench. In the words of the New York Sun, it "embraces all the learning, all the law, and all the common sense" of the case. It is in direct opposition to the wishes of the present Administration, but it is in exact accordance with the position of Mr. Forsyth, and the Administration of Martin Van Buren; and what is more, every step is fortified by a host of quoted authorities on the subject, of the gravest, most weighty, and in law most reverend character.

The Whig papers, we see, begin to break ground against this decision already. This was to be expected. They are English in heart and spirit and interest. They would surrender every thing, even national honor and human rights, to English Dominance. They would permit Great Britain to invade our shores, murder our citizens in cold blood, and destroy our property, and then be the first to turn around and apologize for the atrocities. Thank God! We are not such dastards. We would preserve the national honor unscathed, though death and desolation stood awaiting the alternative. We would resist every act of British tyrannical authority, though British gunboats bristled before us, threatening independence with annihilation. We rejoice to say that the great Democratic party—the people—not the Bankers and brokers—but the hard-working, thinking men and multitudes—the bone and sinew of the nation, agree with us in this. They do not desire a war, but they do not fear it. They would not encourage one, but they will not be driven from doing right, under the apprehension of its belated consequences.

We feel proud that the Supreme Court of New York has dared, in despite of Federal intimidation, to pursue the only true, just and honorable course. It has maintained the honor of the State independence of the covert exertions of a thousand influences sympathizing with foreign interests. It has set a bold and manly example, and has told the proudest nation on earth, that even its fulminations were as nothing in the way of the administration of justice; and that in every mockery of its power the man alleged to be guilty of arson and murder within our territory should be tried, notwithstanding his high and extraordinary associations, like the humblest of our citizens!

What will be the consequences of this decision? Perhaps a war. It is possible the British Minister will "demand his passports" as they improperly term it, and return immediately to England. Who cares? Are we to be deterred from the pursuit of justice by any extraneous apprehensions? Are we to liberate a British subject charged with deliberate murder because his Government demands it, when at the same time we would compel an American citizen to await the judgement of a legitimate tribunal? Certainly not. Rather than submit to such foreign domination—rather than submit to such a combination of insult and injury—let us prepare for war! and once more teach that vain-glorious people that before the banner of human liberty the loftiest must fall—and that He who enabled us when but a handful to humble the oppressor, will not forsake us now that we have grown up a mighty and independent christian nation.

If war must come, let it come. It is our duty to prepare, and we hope immediate and energetic exertions will be used to put our coast and harbors in a state of suitable defence. We have no fears for the result. The right will always triumph. No ignorant, stupid, Chinese, will be found here to attack thousands of whom may be discouraged at a blow; but a bold, proud, hardy and vigorous race, accustomed to fight for their liberties, and ready to die ere they would surrender a solitary right to the capricious demands of an arbitrary and hereditary foe. Huzza then for American liberty down with the tyrant that would abridge it!

A foreign medical writer apparently with no view of flattery the skill or vanity of his profession has lately asserted that "physis is the art of amending the patient, while nature cures his disease." If this be true, it must, at least be confessed, that amecement is generally not very gratifying.

A *Reformist Administration*.—Mr. McKoon speaking in the House on Friday last, and referring to the present "reform" administration said that the only specimen of "reform" he had known was the late order in the Navy, reforming and regulating the size of whiskers. He went on nothing more successful—and he hoped neither the Secretary or his friends would meddle with him when he said that it struck him that it was intended this should be a *Reform Administration*.

# SENATOR WOODBURY'S VIEWS ON A NATIONAL BANK.

1. That he preferred for a fiscal agent of the Government, a Bank, if any, of mere deposits, and not one of discount and circulation. It would be safer and sounder, and more appropriate for a Government machine.

2. That the present condition of public affairs did not render a bank of discount—when the banking capital of the country was so large—expedient—even were it constitutional.

3. That such a Bank as this so loosely guarded, and so badly located—so ill-timed and unnecessary—was not proper; however a Bank may have been in 1791, or 1816. The Supreme Court had only decided that a Bank was constitutional at any time, and in any form, if first found to be necessary and proper by Congress.

4. That experience in the last seven years had shown that a National Bank was not necessary as a fiscal agent, because our fiscal operations had been safely and promptly conducted without such a Bank.

5. That Government should not embark in trade or banking, and especially on borrowed money. It was paltry and ill-judged, and unprofitable. But it should make merely a fiscal agent, with no powers or functions not necessary to mere public objects.

6. That a National bank of discount could not improve or equalize exchanges, without costing as much to the community in some way as exchanges did now. And that the exchanges were mercantile matters, and should be left to merchants, brokers and bankers; and were as cheap with them as with the bank; and if high, they corrected our trading and our indebtedness, and were and should be, charged to the speculators, and would be whether done with or without banks.

8. That a National Bank would not add to the currency beyond ten millions in one hundred millions of paper, and even that ten no better than a State Bank situated at New York, and its notes made receivable for public dues!

8. That the capital was too large, if any was allowed, unless it was made sufficient to control and root out all State Banks, or be 300,000,000 instead of 30,000,000, and then nobody could check or manage it. Gallatin and Appleton say ten or fifteen millions are enough for a mere fiscal agent.

9. The Bank, as one of discount, is also premature, as it cannot check and control the bad banks till all resume or wind-up. The States must take hold of their own banks first or there will be no permanent relief. The Sub-Treasury check-book, as much as the Bank would.

11. A National Bank instead of giving relief by lessening debt, increases it sixteen millions. The Bank of England is in capital, all a Government debt. Debt increased and overwhelming, always follows in its train.

12. A national Bank of discount will not add to the real capital of the country, but increase our issues in one place and contractions in others, and consequent aggravation of existing evil.

13. A national Bank abroad as well as in the United States, with power to discount and circulate bills, is presumed to be, by the best writers and the soundest reasoners, injurious to the people—turning more often than benefiting—and should be scouted from the Government and its fiscal machinery.

14. He said a public bank for a public department, was like a Sub-Treasury act, liable to repeal, and that he was thus instructed and should thus vote; this being such a Bank. This was legal and not seditious—peaceful and not violent—and let those who embark capital in such a joint stock trading concern with the Government take warning.

15. If such a mammoth Bank went into operation—which he doubted—it would and must be resisted by the Democracy. It was an avowed party Bank and must take the fate of party measures.

Mr. Clay remarked that the Senator had discovered a way of making a bank without a capital. He considered the motion as equivalent to one for striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Woodbury said in reply, that banks originally were made without capital. They were first created for deposits, not discount or issue. But the Senator himself had called the Sub-Treasury a bank, and that had no capital.

Mr. Archer said he would vote for the amendment, but with the understanding that it should not preclude him from supporting some new bill that might be brought forward. The amendment was lost without a division.

The House renewed the consideration of the loan bill, and Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, made a strong speech against it. Many others also spoke on either side. The debate was continued till a late hour.

# POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A crisis at hand.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says the late news from England exhibits the political affairs of that nation in a truly imposing and highly excited aspect. The Ministers have been defeated on all the leading measures of the administration; the Parliament will be dissolved and a new election entered upon, when the various parties will be brought into close and active conflict. New doctrines will be proclaimed; old principles exploded, and the whole empire shaken to its base by the agitation. The Radicals in England will be loud in their demands for universal suffrage; the Reformers in Ireland will be no less vociferous in their calls for a domestic Legislature, while the Chartists of Scotland will ring out their claims for a written Constitution and an abridgement of the government power. In this absorbing struggle some great political changes will unquestionably be made, and another step towards democracy be taken. The march of free principles is onward. The power of monarchy has departed with its assumed divinity. The people feel their strength and are not afraid to use it. A revolution is at hand, and in all human probability, Victoria is the last of England's Royal dynasty.

# JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

On one side of a pond lived John Bull, and on the other Brother Jonathan.

John Bull's farm was poor and unproductive but his children were famous weavers of cotton and woolen goods, and very skillful in the working of iron, brass, and all sorts of metals.

Brother Jonathan had a great deal of fresh, rich ground, and could raise cotton, grain, and all sorts of produce, as well as cattle and sheep much cheaper than John Bull could.

They carried their products and manufactures to and from boats and exchanged the one for the other.

But there was a serious impediment to their trade, which rendered it much less extensive and useful than it otherwise would have been. The difficulty was this:

At the landing on the side of the pond where John Bull lived, an old fellow called George King had built a toll-house, and compelled every body who brought anything to sell to John Bull's family, to give a part of it, or pay him a portion of its value. In like manner, whoever carried anything away, after buying or exchanging for it, had to give him a part of it, or pay him a portion of its value. The one he called an *import duty*, and the other an *export duty*.

On the other side of the pond was Uncle Sam, with his toll-house. He was kind enough not to take any part of Brother Jonathan's products as they went out; but not a thing would he permit to come in, unless at least one-fifth part of it, or the value thereof, was given to him. This he called an *import duty*.

In this way George King took to himself at least one-fifth, or twenty per cent. of all that came in and all that went out, and Uncle Sam took one-fifth or twenty per cent. of all that came in.

The thing worked in this way:

When Brother Jonathan went over in his boat with one hundred bushels of wheat, to exchange with John Bull for cloth, George King compelled him, as soon as he landed, to measure out twenty bushels and put into his warehouse, (or else pay him the price of twenty bushels,) which left him eighty bushels to buy cloth with. With this eighty bushels he bought eighty yards of cloth; but George King would not let him put it into his boat until he had measured off and given him sixteen yards, being one-fifth of the whole, (or paid him the price of it.)

At length Jonathan got back to his own side of the pond with 64 yards of cloth; but Uncle Sam would not let him land it until he had measured off and given him twelve and four-fifths yards of it, being one-fifth of the sixty-four, (or paid him its value.) Thus, Brother Jonathan, after he had finished his voyage, found himself in possession of fifty-one and one-fifth yards of cloth in return for his hundred bushels of wheat.

Now, it is evident enough, that but for the tolls he had to pay to George King and Uncle Sam, he would have got home with one hundred yards of cloth for his hundred bushels of wheat, instead of fifty-one and one-fifth.

Just so it was on the other side: John Bull started with a hundred yards of cloth, to exchange for wheat with Brother Jonathan.

George King compelled him before he started to measure off and give him twenty yards of his cloth, leaving but eighty.

As soon as he reached the other side of the pond, Uncle Sam compelled him to measure off and give him one-fifth or twenty per cent. of the balance, leaving only sixty-four yards.

This sixty-four yards he exchanged for sixty-four bushels of wheat, and returned home. But George King would not let him land until he measured out and gave him one-fifth (or 20 per cent.) of wheat, leaving only fifty-one and one-fifth bushels, when he might have had one hundred, but for the exactions of George King and Uncle Sam.

Thus did George King and Uncle Sam treat John Bull and Brother Jonathan and their families. What with this toll and other incidental charges, they took to themselves just about one half the products and manufactures the old farmers sent out to sell. Sometimes George King, in his caprice, would not let Brother Jonathan land any grain at all for sale and exchange with John Bull and his family, pretending that he knew better what was good for them than they did themselves; the consequence of which was, that John Bull had to pay much more for his bread than he otherwise would. At the same time, not being able to sell Brother Jonathan as much cloth as he would have done if he could have taken grain in payment, he had much less means to buy with, and in this way his children were often reduced to a most wretched and starving condition.

On the other hand, Brother Jonathan, in all his dealings with John Bull, got but half as much for his grain and other products as he would have got but for the tolls exacted going and coming; the consequence of which was, that he was not so rich and his family were not so well clad as they otherwise would have been. Indeed, he was compelled to make cloth himself to help clothe his children, though the same labor would have brought him twice as much cloth, if he could have gotten it without these heavy tolls.

APPLICATION.—This allegory explains the operation of Tariffs, whether for revenue or protection. They are a tax on the income of the farmer and manufacturer, equal in their operation upon the United States and Great Britain to ONE HALF the value of all the articles the people of the two countries buy of each other. It is just as if a tax-gather stood at the farmer's gate and took from him ONE-FOURTH of all he carries out to sell, and ONE-THIRD of all he brings back.

Tariffs are the most adroit schemes ever contrived to take from farmers, planters, and all the working classes, the fruits of their labor without their knowing it, and using them for the support of armies and navies, pensioners, and sinecurists, bankers and fundholders—in fine, to make the MANY work for the FEW.

Balance next week.

# THE PUBLIC INTERESTS.

The Assistant Postmaster General, in making his appointments, declares that they are for the "promotion of the public interests." We have already seen the proof of the falsity of this plea in our own city and many other places. The "Spirit of the Age" says—"a man by the name of Cobb has been appointed post master at Barton, in place of G. W. Kimball, removed. This Cobb was a notorious smuggler, an aider and abettor of smugglers, during the late war with Great Britain."

What a nice set of gentlemen have been appointed to "promote the public interests," to be sure. Here's a few of them with their recommendations, viz: Bela Badger, pipe layer and yarn spinner; Cobb smuggler; Buckeye Blacksmith, a strolling vagabond who occupies other people's houses; and Matthew L. Davis, the notorious "Spy in Washington." After such appointments we shall not be astonished at any others that are made. Oh, my country, how fast are your ignoble sons bringing you dishonor and degradation.—*Baltimore Republican*.

It seems from a recent statistical statement that the rank of several states in agricultural productions, is as follows:

In Wheat—1st, Ohio; 2d, Pennsylvania; 3d, New York.

In Indian Corn—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Virginia; 3d, Ohio.

In Potatoes—1st, New York; 2d, Maine; 3d, Pennsylvania.

In Cotton—1st, Mississippi; 2d, Alabama; 3d, Georgia.

In Tobacco—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Maryland; 3d, Virginia.

In wool—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Ohio; 3d, Vermont.

In Swine—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Ohio; 3d, Kentucky, probably.

In Lumber—1st, New York; 2d, Maine.

Louisiana of course, raises the most sugar; but there are immense quantities of maple or country sugar made in New York, Ohio, and other States.

Repeal is already their motto; you see the flag already hoisted throughout our broad domain; and if there be any one who is simple enough to believe that the Democracy is not in earnest, let him follow upon the usurpation which Congress has been called to consummate. The Democracy will not be bound by the constitutional acts of a mutilated Congress; they will treat them as the decrees of a Rump Parliament, originating in fraud, and attempting to consolidate power by usurpation and corruption!—*Kendall's Expositor*.

INCENDIARISM ON THE FRONTIER.—The last affair of this sort took place on the night of the 28th ult. The building destroyed was a barn belonging to Mr. Holt, and about four miles from Mississippi Bay; the store and other buildings adjoining belonging to Messrs. Holt & Crockett, were with great difficulty saved from the devouring element. It will be recollected that the Philadelphia affair has been charged under oath upon certain commissioned officers in her Majesty's service. The Montreal Times attributes that last outrage also to wretches on Canada side of the line, and throws the responsibility of the consequences on the authorities of the Province.—*Argus*.

LIVING IN PITTSBURGH.—We passed through the Diamond market yesterday, and were as usual, gratified at the abundance of good things which were displayed around. We quote the prices of a few of the articles: Beef, choice pieces 6 7 cts.; veal, best cutlets, 5 6 cts.; lamb first cut, 25 31, hind cut, 31 37; cherries, per quart, 5 6 cts.; currants 3 4 cts.; gooseberries 4 5 cts.; butter, per lb., 8 10 cts.; eggs, per doz., 8 cts.; chickens, per pair, 25 37; onions 3 4 cts. The lettuce, salads and radishes were very fine, and too cheap to mention.—*Pittsburgh Advocate*.

FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.—The most simple and convenient remedy I have ever heard of is Alum. A piece the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in water and drank, or chewed and swallowed as sufficient. I have good authority for saying that it has been tried many times on men and dogs, and that they have invariably recovered. I know of some planters whose hands are exposed to be bitten by rattlesnakes, who keep them always provided with a tin of their pocket, and that they have several times found use for it.—*Marion Messenger*.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Little Rock Gazette contains a letter from Fort Townson of June 10th, which says there is good ground to fear Indian troubles on that frontier. The savage hordes that have for several years been accumulating at that border by emigration, are about combining in bands to rob and murder those friendly Indians who are under the protection of our Government. The Shawnees and Delawares have joined the original predators, and have sent runners to the Caddoes embodied on the Brazos on the Texas—their object is to crowd out the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and eventually sell it necessary.

Fiscal Agent.—This name is destined to live forever, any how. It has come to be regularly called for at the groggeries, and they make it black or white to suit customers. They say in Massachusetts, Fiscal Agent is in a fair way to supersede Striped Pig entirely.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Force of Imagination.—It is asserted by Pomphlett Quintious, his history of Grecian geniuses, that Maximilian Polonious, the celebrated Athenian painter, portrayed events so vividly that it was impossible for a landsman to look at the famous group. The Sea Sick Family, without vomiting instant!

AN EXPLANATION.—"Come, my friend, tip us the rhino." "What's tip us the rhino?" "Why, out with the dust." "I don't understand." "Why post the poney?" "Post the poney?" "Yes, shell out." "Really, I am at a loss." "Why, fork up." "Inexplicable." "Zounds, man, cash down."

The King of Denmark has bestowed a man named Heydenreich, who in 1802, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, for having stolen from the Royal Museum, and carried down two precious vases in which, of high antiquity, and ornamented with sculptures, representing the ancient mythological rites of the Scandinavians. The prisoner is now in his 83d year, and being in a state of complete pauperism, has been removed to the general poor asylum of the Danish capital.

We learn from the Galena Ill. Gazette, that the Mormons, at Nauvoo, were fasting and praying with great enthusiasm, for the deliverance of their leading Saint, Joseph Smith.

Smith had another vision lately, in which he was directed to command his Saints to expend every tenth day's labor in building a magnificent Temple of worship, and also a large Tavern. Great numbers had obeyed the summons, and were laboring with great diligence.

A young member in the House of Commons was tempted to display his oratorical powers accordingly on a certain subject he rose up with great importance and said—Mr. Speaker, have we laws, or have we not laws? If we have laws and they are not obeyed, to what end were those laws made? After he was seated another member arose and said—Mr. Speaker, did the honorable gentleman who spoke last, speak to the purpose, or did he not speak to the purpose? If he did not speak to the purpose, to what purpose did he speak?

SINGULAR VISIT.—The residence of Mr. Morris Newkirk, in the northerly part of this town, was visited on Tuesday last by a large swarm of bees, who have since taken up their abode with him, inside his dwelling, and gone to work, like peaceable and orderly citizens. Upon the arrival of the company of strangers, they attempted unceremoniously to enter at the hall door, but it being inconsiderately shut against them they alighted upon the outside of the house, completely covering it, as if determined not to be foiled in their object, obtained access through a knot hole in the siding, near the top, much to the confusion of the wasps and other insects, whom they slew and dragged out in great numbers. Having obtained possession of their new home, Mr. Newkirk has enlarged the field of labors of his new colony, by giving them access through the well into a room in which hives had been placed for their special accommodation. They are perfectly docile, and apparently much pleased with the attention shown them, and evince a disposition to take up a permanent residence.—*Goshen Republican*.

A Mr. Brown of Fayette county, suggests the following remedy or plan to prevent the rust of the nails and the consequent rotting of the shingles, composing the roof of a building:

"The workmen when shingling have a small tin cup suspended at their breast, by a string passing around the neck; into this cup is put a portion of white lead, ground in oil, of the consistence as taken from the keg; as the workmen handles the nail he dips the point into the white lead, to which a portion adheres; when driven, the white lead is forced up as the nail passes in, and completely fills up the hole and the head of the nail is embedded in the paint—thus preventing water from penetrating by the nail hole and the rust of the nail. The progress of the workmen is very little retarded by the operation—a keg of twenty-five pounds will do for about ten thousand shingles. The process might be advantageous in weatherboarding and in putting on the decking and hurricane roof of steamboats."

MILWAUKEE. (W. T.) June 22.—A man with his wife and nineteen children, arrived here on the schooner Henry Norton on Tuesday last and have departed for a residence in the interior. He has upwards of a dozen girls with him, and we understand he has left a part of his family behind. If a numerous population is a public blessing, this man is certainly entitled to a pension.

Another family of seven girls and several boys arrived here a short time since, and have taken up their residence in the vicinity of Fox Lake. Cheer up ye bachelors! Twenty-two girls in two families! verily, a brighter day is dawning upon us!—*Sentinel*.

"Won't you write some lines on me?" said a scold to a quish young poet. "Certainly sir," answered the other with a polite bow.

As soon as the other's back was turned, he chalked the word "sheep-stealer" between his shoulders.—*[Bost. Herald]*.

Won't pay the Judges.—The New York Board of Supervisors have refused by a vote to pay Judge Lynch any salary for his services in the Sessions.—This refusal is made on the ground that he has not yet presented his claims; but when it is, he will meet with the same refusal.

LOVE.—The editor of the Meisheim Gazette makes the following sweeping assertion: "What a man and never level Palaw! Such a man must have a heart of ice, a soul as lifeless as a corse; the gizzard of a goose; and a head as empty a loca nut."

"A member of Congress," in reply to a question of the Ledger asking "what they (Congress) have done," during a month's session answers:

"We have pocketed eight dollars a day in good specie, every man of us. Is that nothing?"

So much for the Federal Reform Session!

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